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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2047 (2012), in which the Council requested that I continue to inform it of progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and to bring to its attention any serious violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex). The present report also provides an update on progress made in the implementation of the additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council resolution 2024 (2011) related to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. In addition, the report provides an update on the situation in Abyei and on the deployment and operations of UNISFA since my previous report on the matter issued on 24 May 2012 (S/2012/358).

II. Security situation

2. During the period under review, the security situation in the Abyei Area remained generally stable. Conditions for the conduct of the peaceful and orderly Misseriya migration and return of displaced Ngok Dinka to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River improved considerably.

3. On 26 May, approximately 700 to 800 elements of the South Sudan Liberation Army (SSLA) entered the Abyei Area from the direction of Ras al-Jamus in Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, through Dumboloya and proceeded to Kadama in the eastern flank of the Abyei Area. Following UNISFA engagement with officials of the Government of the Sudan in Khartoum, the SSLA force, which included over 60 vehicles equipped with heavy machine guns, rocket launchers and an anti-aircraft gun, immediately withdrew from the Abyei Area.

4. On 29 May, in accordance with the provisions of the African Union Peace and Security Council Roadmap of 24 April 2012 and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012) of 2 May 2012, the Government of the Sudan withdrew all Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) personnel from the Abyei Area. A total of 442 SAF elements, together with their equipment and heavy weaponry, relocated from bases in the Abyei Area (281 elements in Abyei town and 161 in Baloom and Goli) to Nyama, approximately

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16 kilometres north of the Abyei Area boundary in Southern Kordofan State, Sudan. A few days later, on 1 June, the remaining 169 members of the Sudan Police Service also withdrew and relocated from Abyei town to el-Muglad in Southern Kordofan State. In both instances, UNISFA provided transportation support and force protection. The withdrawal of both forces was monitored by joint military observer teams composed of SAF, Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and UNISFA monitors. A company size force of approximately 120 to 150 Sudanese oil police remains inside the oil complex in Diffra. These forces are armed with small weapons and have never conducted, and do not possess the capability to conduct, operations outside of the oil complex. Their only task has been to secure the oil installations within the complex. Their presence, nonetheless, constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement.

5. During the reporting period, the Misseriya movement northwards from water sources and grazing lands in the Abyei Area and Unity State in South Sudan, which began in May, reached its peak and is nearing completion. The reverse migration proceeded in a peaceful and orderly manner without any major security incidents. Since mid-June, large concentrations (approximately 80 to 90 per cent of the 120,000 Misseriya who migrated through the Abyei Area) of nomads and their cattle have passed through Diffra, al-Rhadiyah and Mekines in the eastern corridor, el-Shemam, al-Askar and al-Haza in the central corridor and el-Dawas, Tadama, Tajiel, Abu Zur and Duaz in the western corridor. The concentration of nomads in specific areas was largely the result of a delay in the beginning of the rainy season and the relative security that UNISFA provides to the nomads in these locations. As is common during this period, the reverse migration was marked by several incidents of cattle raiding. A total of approximately 600 Ngok Dinka and 120 Misseriya cattle were reported stolen. UNISFA was able to retrieve and return 167 of them.

6. In order to prevent any possible breakout of inter-communal violence, UNISFA continued to engage with local community leaders and to urge them to establish direct inter-community dialogue. Further, the ability of UNISFA to prevent local clashes was enhanced by its full deployment, the conduct of extensive day and night patrols, the maintenance of checkpoints and the work of the joint security committees, bringing together UNISFA officers and local community leaders. Owing to difficult weather conditions, which are described in greater detail below, the average number of patrols was reduced from 80 to 40 per day.

7. Despite the improved security situation, law and order remains a growing concern owing to the increased interaction between the local communities and the lack of a police presence, especially in densely populated areas such as Abyei town and Agok. In this regard, on 9 July, approximately 6,000 Ngok Dinka arrived in Abyei town from Agok to celebrate the first anniversary of the independence of South Sudan. Some Ngok Dinka youth threw stones at local shops, resulting in minor injuries to three Misseriya. While UNISFA immediately reinforced its presence and secured the area, this incident illustrates the need to urgently resolve the deadlock over the Abyei Area Administration and establish a new Abyei Police Service.

8. With the onset of the rainy season, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has suspended operations in the Abyei Area. During its deployment from December 2011 to June 2012, UNMAS opened a total of 340.5 kilometres of routes through survey and clearance, as requested by UNISFA and humanitarian agencies.

UNMAS also conducted surface searches of 27 villages and Abyei town, covering over 8,000,000 square metres and finding and destroying 837 unidentified explosive objects. UNMAS has declared that mines and unidentified explosive objects currently do not constitute a barrier to UNISFA movement, humanitarian access or the return of displaced persons. UNISFA and UNMAS will jointly assess the need to remobilize assets during the next dry season. A small residual threat remains around the former SPLA camps at Noong, Todach and Tajalei, which the Ethiopian demining platoon is clearing.

III. Political developments

9. In an effort to implement the provisions of the African Union Roadmap and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), representatives of the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, held three rounds of negotiations in Addis Ababa during the reporting period, from 28 May to 7 June, 21 to 28 June and 5 to 7 July. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee also held its fourth and fifth sessions on 8 June and 5 July, following several postponements since its third meeting in January 2012.

10. On 7 June, the lead negotiating panels of the two Governments and the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee met in Addis Ababa to develop a way forward on the implementation of outstanding provisions of the 20 June 2011 Agreement. The parties restated their agreement to each other's nominations to the Abyei Area Executive Council and agreed to establish a joint technical committee to finalize the demarcation of the boundaries of the Abyei Area. However, no further progress was made on the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration owing to South Sudan's continued objection to the Sudan's nominee for the position of Chair of the Legislative Council.

11. Subsequent to the 7 June joint meeting, the fourth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee was held in Addis Ababa on 8 June. The parties delegated the issues on the agenda (the Abyei Police Service, humanitarian access and support to displaced persons, and the Joint Military Observer Committee) to the respective specialized committees of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee for further discussion prior to the holding of the fifth meeting. They agreed to review the draft terms of reference of the intergovernmental taskforce on humanitarian assistance and the terms of reference of the Joint Military Observer Committee and to adopt them at the next meeting. They also agreed to review the draft concept for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service, to be prepared by each delegation, at the next meeting and to recommend to the highest authorities of both countries that all necessary measures be taken towards fully restoring the freedom of movement of persons and goods, so as to facilitate the return of displaced persons.

12. At the fifth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee held on 5 July at UNISFA headquarters in Abyei town, the parties reached the following agreements: to send a joint letter to their respective Presidents informing them of and requesting their guidance on how to resolve disagreements regarding the establishment of the Abyei Administration; the terms of reference of the intergovernmental task force on humanitarian assistance (although, they did not formally adopt them); to establish a joint committee tasked with harmonizing the divergent draft concepts of operations of the parties for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service and to present the

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results at the next Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meeting; to request the African Union to harmonize the proposals for the holding of inter-community dialogue and reconciliation between Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional leaders; and to facilitate the increased return of displaced persons before the start of the dry season and to make preparations for the next migration of nomads. The parties also adopted and signed the terms of reference of the Committee and agreed to take steps towards its immediate operationalization, which will include the establishment of the observer committee and teams, induction and training. The Committee discussed, but did not adopt, any decisions on oil revenue sharing, the withdrawal of Sudanese oil police from Diffra, the security of oil installations or the establishment of a radio station in the Abyei Area.

13. On 5 July, UNISFA received a copy of a written administrative order dated 26 June from the South Sudanese co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, Luka Biong Deng, directing the former Abyei Area Administration to immediately relocate its secretariat from its current location in Agok to Abyei town. This administrative order constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and Security Council resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012). The UNISFA Head of Mission, Lieutenant-General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, and my Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, are working with the African Union and the Government of South Sudan to have this order revoked.

IV. Status of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

14. Limited progress was achieved during the reporting period on the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission of 30 July 2011.

15. Within the framework of the extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism held in Addis Ababa from 4 to 7 June, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan discussed extensively the definition of the safe demilitarized border zone. They each made proposals and presented maps of their proposed contours of the zone, but made no progress in harmonizing their views. At the end of the negotiations, the Government of South Sudan accepted, with reservations, the map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in November 2011. The Government of the Sudan continued to reject the November 2011 map. As expressed in its letters to the Security Council dated 25 May (S/2012/366) and 4 June (S/2012/393), the Sudan objected to the location of the zone centreline in the Panel map, notably in the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River valley.

16. Despite the lack of agreement on the safe demilitarized border zone, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to respect the cessation of hostilities and the unconditional withdrawal of forces from each other's side of the border. They also committed themselves to immediately deploy their national monitors to the temporary headquarters of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in Assosa, Ethiopia, and to nominate representatives to the Ad Hoc Committee.

17. The second session of the extraordinary meeting of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism was held from 21 to 28 June. On 24 June, the two Governments agreed on the terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Committee and a definition of "cessation of hostilities", while reiterating their commitment to the memorandum of understanding on non-aggression and cooperation of 10 February 2012.

18. Given the importance of activating the Mechanism for the maintenance of border security, UNISFA has put in place all necessary arrangements to establish its initial operating capacity from its temporary headquarters in Assossa, Ethiopia. This will consist of 36 monitors each from the Sudan, South Sudan and the United Nations and military force protection of approximately 64 elements, equipped with air and land transportation. As at 9 July, UNISFA has deployed 34 out of the envisaged 36 international military observers, including the Chief of the Mechanism, to Assosa. In addition, eight civilian support staff members have been deployed to establish communications, air and ground transportation systems, as well as to make preparations for the accommodation of all monitors. UNMAS personnel have also deployed to Assosa and will provide support to verification patrols with mine-protected vehicles and explosive ordnance/medical support. Two rotary-wing aircraft have also been pre-positioned in Malakal, South Sudan, while one fixed-wing aircraft is expected to be deployed to Assosa from the Abyei Area in the near future.

19. On 22 and 23 June, the Governments of South Sudan and the Sudan, respectively, submitted to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and exchanged, their lists of national monitors. On 29 June, the UNISFA Head of Mission, further to a request from the Panel, wrote to both Governments, inviting them to deploy their monitors by 3 July. On 21 and 22 July, the Sudan and South Sudan deployed 32 and 30 monitors, respectively, to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism temporary headquarters in Assosa.

V. Humanitarian situation

20. The pace of the return of displaced persons to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River increased following the withdrawal of Sudanese forces from the Abyei Area. As at 18 July, UNISFA had observed that approximately 10,022 persons had returned to villages north of the river, including approximately 1,859 to Abyei town. As a goodwill gesture, and based on a request for assistance from community leaders, UNISFA provided transportation for most of the new returnees.

21. The newly arrived returnees have begun to rebuild their destroyed houses and to carry out agricultural activities. UNISFA troops assisted a number of them in their reconstruction efforts. As a result of the return, economic activities have resumed in Abyei town market, with both Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities present and trading with each other.

22. The majority of over 110,000 Ngok Dinka who fled their homes in the Abyei Area remain displaced and reluctant to return to their villages owing to poor living conditions in the areas of return, unavailability of health and education facilities and the onset of the rainy season. While the withdrawal of Sudanese armed forces has created a more conducive environment for returns, sustainable reintegration is not yet a realistic prospect. The humanitarian challenges, related to both the return of displaced persons and future migrations of nomads, include the need for adequate

humanitarian assistance and development, reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes.

23. Humanitarian partners are implementing a response plan designed to assist approximately 30,000 people returning to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River within the next three months (July-September). In June, over 124,000 displaced persons were provided with a monthly food ration by the World Food Programme and its partners in the Abyei Area and Warrap State in South Sudan. Food security and livelihood partners have distributed their entire stock of seeds and agricultural tools to approximately 15,000 people in villages surrounding Agok. Water, sanitation and hygiene partners, such as the International Organization for Migration, rehabilitated 23 broken bore holes in Abyei town to support a target population of 15,000 and 18 broken bore holes in northern parts of the Abyei Area to support an estimated 19,000 inhabitants. Four water yards were also rehabilitated in this area, which are currently supporting 14,000 nomads during the migration season and almost 190,000 head of cattle.

24. Humanitarian agencies also assisted persons in Rumamier displaced from Unity State, South Sudan, by providing health services and non-food items. United Nations Children's Fund partners in the area continued to register separated children and to conduct family tracing.

VI. Protection of civilians

25. Pending the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, the Mission has continued to implement its multifaceted protection of civilians strategy, which consists of monitoring and early warning assessments, conducting day and night patrols, promoting the concept of direct inter-community dialogue between the local communities and reconciliation involving Misseriya and Ngok Dinka traditional leaders and interaction with Sudanese and South Sudanese Government officials.

26. An essential element of the UNISFA protection of civilians strategy has been its continuous engagement with the local communities in the Abyei Area. As described in previous reports, the primary tool in this regard has been the joint security committees, which have been established by UNISFA and tasked with assessing, planning and implementing security arrangements for the peaceful and orderly return of displaced persons and migration of nomads. As the migration period draws to a close, and with the improved security situation, UNISFA focus in this context will increasingly be on the organized return of displaced persons to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, including Abyei town. For this purpose, UNISFA has continuously engaged with Ngok Dinka community leaders to discuss prospects and make preparations for the increased return of displaced persons.

27. The fifth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee was an opportunity to underscore the crucial importance for it to take the lead in establishing inter-community dialogue between Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional leaders, preferably before the rainy season. This will create an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

28. There were no new developments during the period under review with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, as called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 1990 (2011).

VII. Deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

29. As at 9 July, the military component of UNISFA comprised 3,952 of its authorized troop-strength of 4,200 (see annexes I and II to the present report). The remaining 248 elements are earmarked for deployment within the UNISFA air aviation unit, as staff officers and military observers and for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

30. The UNISFA military component continued to be deployed in three sectors. In Sector North, the second battalion was deployed at company strength in Diffra, Farouk, Todach and Goli and at platoon strength in Tajalei. In Sector Centre, the first battalion was deployed at company strength in UNISFA headquarters, Abyei town and Abyei highway, and at platoon strength in Noong. A reserve quick reaction force was maintained in this Sector in Dokura. In Sector South, the third battalion was deployed at company strength in Agok, Banton and Manyang, and at platoon strength in the Banton area. In addition, Sectors North and Centre were allotted one tank company and artillery battery each and deployed, respectively, in Todach and Abyei (see annex II to the present report).

31. The onset of the heavy rain season during the period under review restricted considerably the military component's road access and thereby limited the operational capability of some operating bases. In order to maintain operational capability under these difficult conditions, UNISFA redeployed some of its troops to alternate operating bases. The redeployment was guided by the fact that the difficult weather conditions also limited the potential for security threats in these areas. UNISFA relocated the operating bases in Marial Achak, Leu, Alal and Tajalei, owing to the difficult road conditions in these areas.

32. In order to maintain effective control over progress in the reverse migration of Misseriya nomads and to maintain security in areas where displaced Ngok Dinka have returned, UNISFA conducted extensive day and night patrols, using armoured personnel carriers to deter threats and increase its visibility. No restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNISFA were reported. The Sudanese oil police, the only remaining unauthorized force inside the Abyei Area, have not interfered with UNISFA operations.

33. Owing to disagreements over its concept of operations, the parties have been unable to establish the Abyei Police Service. In the meantime, UNISFA has continued with preparations for the deployment of the Senior Police Adviser and 11 Police Advisers. In accordance with the mandate of UNISFA to support the Abyei Police Service once it is established, the Police Advisers will be engaged in assessing the current law and order situation, liaising with relevant actors on the ground, advising the UNISFA Head of Mission on law and order concerns, and planning for the establishment of a specialized unit to deal with cattle raiding.

VIII. Mission support

34. With regard to UNISFA logistical challenges, the Mission continues to make efforts to improve the difficult living conditions of the troops, most of whom have been accommodated in tents since the deployment of UNISFA. Constructing hard

wall accommodation has become an issue of high priority, in view of the fact that several company operating bases and temporary operating bases were compelled during the last rainy season to relocate from their respective positions because of having been under water. Improving the living conditions will not only help preserve and enhance the operational capabilities of the troops, but also boost their morale.

35. Approximately 52 per cent of the UNISFA troops reside in tents. In order to improve living conditions, the Mission is constructing as many hard wall facilities as possible before the rainy season brings any construction to a halt. An obstacle in this regard has been the logistical and other difficulties in transporting over 200 hard wall units from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to UNISFA. The Mission is also working on installing nine water treatment plants at existing bore wells and drilling a well for a new company operating base at the Antony airstrip.

36. The onset of the seasonal rain has also resulted in damage to some of the tents and flooding in a number of operating bases. In order to remedy the situation, UNISFA is in the process of acquiring replacement tents from other peacekeeping operations in the region and the regional and global support centres. Most of the operating bases that have experienced floods were relocated to higher ground.

37. As of mid-June, owing to deteriorated road conditions from Abyei to Wau, South Sudan, UNISFA has been using air transport to deliver food. The use of air transport has increased the timeliness and the quality of food deliveries to the troops.

38. All necessary logistical arrangements have also been put in place for the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in Assosa. This includes the leasing of two buildings for office space and accommodation for both military and civilian staff. These facilities are being rented for an initial period of six months with the possibility of extension, depending on whether the political and security situation allows for relocation to a permanent Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters on the border between the Sudan and South Sudan.

IX. Observations and recommendations

39. The redeployment of unauthorized forces from the Abyei Area is a most welcome development that will go a long way towards improving security and stability, as well as facilitating the anticipated large-scale return of displaced Ngok Dinka. However, the continued presence of Sudanese oil police in Diffra remains a cause for concern. Their presence constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and Security Council resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012). I urge the parties, through the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, to urgently examine the possibility of putting in place an alternative security mechanism to ensure the security of the oil installations and equipment in Diffra and thereby facilitate the withdrawal of the oil police.

40. The convening of the fifth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee was a further illustration of the commitment of the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to implement in good faith the 20 June 2011 Agreement. It is essential that the parties preserve this spirit of constructive dialogue and compromise. The persistent differences over the modalities of the establishment of the Abyei Area

Administration, the Abyei Police Service and the intergovernmental taskforce on humanitarian assistance risk undermining efforts to facilitate the return and the resettlement of displaced persons and respond to their urgent humanitarian and social needs. In this regard, I call on South Sudan to revoke the order to relocate the former Abyei Area Administration to Abyei town, which constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and undermines the goodwill of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to implement the Agreement. As stipulated under the Agreement, an Abyei Area Administration agreed upon by both parties is the only legitimate administration for the Area with which UNISFA can engage. I urge the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to build on the promising conditions created by the recent withdrawal of unauthorized forces from the Abyei Area and to put in place all necessary mechanisms for a fully functioning local government that can address the plight of the local communities.

41. UNISFA is not mandated and does not have the capacity to address the noted growing law and order concerns in the Abyei Area. The return of displaced persons and increased contact between the two communities is likely to make the situation in locations such as Abyei town even more volatile. UNISFA has thus far managed to contain such incidents. However, the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and the Abyei Police Service is the only sustainable means of ensuring law and order in the long run.

42. The anticipated large-scale return of displaced Ngok Dinka to their respective villages and to Abyei town will create the conditions necessary for the process of healing caused by a long period of painful displacement to begin. In order for the returnees to resettle and reintegrate into society on a permanent basis, it is essential that adequate arrangements be put in place to address their basic needs, especially health, shelter, water supply and food. I therefore call on the humanitarian community and donors to make the necessary preparations to support the returnees and the nomads.

43. I commend both Governments for the constructive spirit displayed during the negotiations in Addis Ababa and urge them to take all necessary measures for the immediate operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in close cooperation with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and UNISFA. Similarly, I encourage both Governments to continue to work on implementing the provisions of resolution 2046 (2012) and to do so through dialogue and mutually acceptable solutions.

44. Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, for his continuous personal engagement and his Government's unwavering support of UNISFA. I would also like to express my appreciation to my Special Envoy, Haile Menkerios, and to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki, for their sustained efforts to assist the two parties in resolving their persistent differences over the practical modalities for implementing the various agreements they have signed. Moreover, I would like to extend my gratitude to the UNISFA Head of Mission, Lieutenant-General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, and his staff for their continued efforts to enhance peace and stability in the Abyei Area, to facilitate a peaceful and orderly return of displaced persons and migration of nomads and to promote durable inter-community dialogue, often under very difficult conditions.

Annex I

Composition of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei military component (including the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism)

Country	*Description*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Benin	Experts on mission	3		4
	Contingent troop	1		
Bolivia	Experts on mission	3		4
	Contingent troop	1		
Brazil	Experts on mission	1		3
	Contingent troop	2		
Burundi	Experts on mission	1		1
Cambodia	Experts on mission	1		1
Ecuador	Experts on mission	1		1
El Salvador	Experts on mission	1		1
Ethiopia	Experts on mission	86	4	3 878
	Contingent troop	3 584	204	
Ghana	Experts on mission	3		5
	Contingent troop	2		
Guatemala	Experts on mission	2		3
	Contingent troop	1		
Guinea	Experts on mission	2		2
India	Experts on mission	2		4
	Contingent troop	2		
Indonesia	Experts on mission	1		2
	Contingent troop	1		
Kyrgyzstan	Experts on mission	1		1
Malaysia	Experts on mission	1		1
Mongolia	Experts on mission	2		2
Mozambique	Experts on mission	1		1
Namibia	Experts on mission	1		1
Nepal	Experts on mission	3		5
	Contingent troop	2		
Nigeria	Experts on mission	3		3
Paraguay	Experts on mission	1		1
Peru	Experts on mission	2		3
	Contingent troop	1		
Philippines	Experts on mission	1		2
	Contingent troop	1		

Country	*Description*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Russian Federation	Experts on mission	1		3
	Contingent troop	2		
Rwanda	Experts on mission	2		4
	Contingent troop	2		
Sierra Leone	Experts on mission	3		3
Sri Lanka	Experts on mission	5		6
	Contingent troop	1		
United Republic of Tanzania	Experts on mission	1		2
	Contingent troop		1	
Uruguay	Contingent troop	1		1
Zambia	Experts on mission	1		1
Zimbabwe	Experts on mission	2		3
	Contingent troop	1		
Total				**3 952**

Annex II

Map of the deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei